Amngements and Aleetings Co-Night.

6

ROOTH'S THEATER.—"Sardanapalus;" 1:30 and 8.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATER.—"Money;" 1:30 and 8.
OLYMPIC THEATER.—Variety Performance: 2 and 8.
SAN FRANCISCO MINISTREES—2 and 8.
TWESTY THERD STREET OFFER HOUSE.—Kelly & Leon'a Ministrels.
UNION SOURHE THEATER.—"Two Men of Sandy Bar;" 1:30 and 8.
WALLACK'S THEATER.—"Mighty Dollar:" 1:30 and 8.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN .- Day time only : Centennial Loan ANYRICAN INSTITUTE, -Annual Fair. Day and Evoning. GILMORE'S GARDEN.—Concert.
HARLEM Highres.—Anniversary of the Battle.
BETTOFOLITAN MUREUM OF ART.—Day time only: Centennial Lean Exhibition.

Buder to Aopertisements.

AMCREMENTS—5th Page—4th and 5th columns.

RANKING HOUSIS ARE RANKERS—10th Page—1st column.

ROADER AND ROOMS—5th Page—2d column.

BUSINESS CHANCES—10th Page—2d column.

BUSINESS NOTICES—6th Page—1st column.

DENTISEN NOTICES—6th Page—1st column.

DIVIDEND NOTICES—10th Page—1st and 2d columns.

EUROPEAN ADVERTISEMENTS—10th Page—5th and 6th columns.

COLUMNS.

FIXANCIAL—10th Page—1st column.

FIXANCIAL—5th Page—1st column.

HELF WANTED—5th Page—5th column.

HOTHLS—5th Page—2d column.

LOS CREAS—5th Page—1st column.

LOS CREAS—5th Page—1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, and 5th columns.

UMBB.

LAW SCHOOLS—11th Page—5th column.

LEGAL ROTICES—10th Page—5th column.

LEGAL ROTICES—10th Page—2d column.

MARRIE AND SLAYE MANTELS—5th Page—1st column.

MARRIE AND SLAYE MANTELS—5th Page—1st column.

MISCELLANGOUS—5th Page—1st column; 12th Page—5th and 6th columns.

MISCELLANGOUS—5th Page—5th column.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS-11th Page-5th column New Publications-8th Page-4th, 5th, and

umus.

Real Estate For Sals-City-11th Page-6th column;
Budoklyn-11th Page-6th column; Country-11th
Page-6th column; Country-11th
Page-6th column; To Exchange 11th Page-6th column.
Relationus Notices-5th Page-6th column.
Relationus Notices-7th Page-6th column.
Special Notices-7th Page-7th Page-3th column;
Special Notices-7th Page-7th Page-3th column.

5th columns.

Byrashers. (Ruban-10th Page-24 and 3d columns.

Byrashers. (Ruban-10th Page-24 and 3d columns.

Byrashers. (Ruban-10th Page-2d column.

Trachers-11th Page-5th column.

Tolar-City Propresty-11th Page-5th column; BrookLyn-11th Page-6th column; Country-11th Page6th column.

Business Nonces.

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New-Dork Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1876.

TRIPLE SHEET.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-The Turkish Government has laid down the terms of peace with Servia. === There has been a strong burricane in Antigua, Jamaica, and the eastern part of Cuba. - Craig Millar won the Doncaster Cup. - The German and British Governments will remonstrate with Spain for persecuting Protestants, === The United States frigate Franklin is homeward bound.

DOMESTIC.-The attendance at the Exhibition ages above 60,000 now. = Gen. Terry's column has broken up for the season. ____ The Unitarian Conference has adjourned to meet at Saratoga again in two years. - Controller Robinson has been serenaded at Albany, and has made a little

CITY A. D SUBURBAN. -- The Centennial Trophy was presented to the American Rifle Team, at Gilmore's Garden, in the presence of a large number of spectators. Several large auction sales of dry goods took place, === The last session of the Postal Commission in this city was held. — Gold, 110, 110, 110. Gold value of the legal-tender dollar at the close, 90910 cents. Stocks weaker, closing irregular.

THE WEATHER.-THE TRIBUNE'S local observations indicate sunny weather, with scattered clouds, with possibly rain on Sunday. - In this city yesterday the day was cool and partly cloudy Thermometer, 65°, 71°, 63°.

The presentation of the Centennial trophy to our riflemen was an occasion of great enthusiasm. A larger crowd was present than at Creedmoor. The speeches were brief, pithy, and appropriate.

In his letter on our third page M. Arsène Houssaye describes with his usual felicity the art treasures which M. Thiers has collected. Amid his literary labors and political conflicts the ex-President appears to have retained his early admiration for sculpture, engravings, and paintings. In this respect, the resemblance is striking between him and the late Senator

The leading political issues of the campaign give occasion and great variety to the numerous letters from the people which we print today. In these brief essays by men of all ranks and conditions there is presented an opportunity for insight into the mind of the public. In some of them there is a chance for political leaders to see themselves as they are seen by others.

In New-Jersey the Democrats are chiefly basing such hopes as they have on the idea that in the manufacturing centers the people will want a change. It does not follow, however, that because people want business to improve they should be willing to trust their interests to the Democracy. The Republican prospects in that State are already very bright, and with such news as that from Maine they are visibly improving day by day.

Both parties are active in canvassing Ohio, and there is no lack of effort on the part of State committees and popular orators. But our correspondence indicates that campaign enthusiasm has not yet been fairly roused. The Republicans of Ohio feel confident of their majority and are perhaps a trifle too serene; they may, however, be pardoned for this laxity, since it is more than counterbalanced by the depression of the Democrats.

The Turkish terms of peace with Servia are Milan to complete vassalage. The Porte has ders, abortive tricks, and weak expedients,

evidently laid down the most humiliating conditions it could reasonably devise, expecting that the Great Powers will stipulate for milder terms. It is dangerous for the Sultan and his Ministers to make such demands. Every day peace is delayed increases the probability of Russian intervention.

The West India hurricane is following the general course. Formed east of the Windward Islands, it struck Antigua on Tuesday, passed over Porto Rico on Wednesday, and visited Jamaica the next day. It was felt at Santiago, in Caba, on Thursday. Some danger is apprehended at Havana. An area of barometric disturbance to the east of Florida is noticed in the evening report of our Government Signal Service. While this may be a consequence of the hurricane there is as yet no great probability that the storm itself will be seriously felt on our shores.

The interesting paper by Mr. George Walker on the silver question, read at the meeting of the Social Science Association, is presented in full in other columns. Its chief result is to bring out more clearly than ever before the fact that the highest financial authorities are themselves disagreed on the subject of the single or double standard, and that a nation so peculiarly situated as the United States cannot ace more wisely than in adopting a waiting policy with reference to it. In some respects the paper will, therefore, bring surprise to many of our amateur financial writers, since they have rather complacently assumed that the whole weight of scientific anthority was on the side of the single gold

The letters from our correspondents in London and Constantinople will be found of special interest at the present crisis of the Eastern Question. They complement each other, one setting forth the chronic tergiversation of the Turkish Government, in its address to the Servians, and the other describing the indignant excitement of the English people, on learning of the atrocities which their Government certainly doubted, and seemed disposed to ignore. It is very evident, both from the statements of our correspondents and from the telegrams received yesterday, that the policy rejected three months ago must be accepted in all haste and applied, to-day, as the only preventive of more dangerous complications. While Servia holds her last line of defense, and Turkey pauses, and England invites concert of intervention from the other Powers, there is still a chance that the peace of Europe will be preserved.

The discussion between the advocates and the opponents of the theory of evolution is likely to receive a fresh impetus from Prof. Huxley's lectures during the coming week. There are two aspects of this dispute-the one purely scientific, the other touching upon religious beliefs. Prof. Huxley is likely to deal principally with the first of these, and may perhaps leave the second out of sight. To the mass of educated men and women the chief objection to the evolution theory is a supposition that it is opposed to the Bible record of creation. If this notion were out of the way, the spread of evolutionary doctrines would be limited only by the question of their truth. There are not a few thinkers who, having studied the pages of Genesis side by side with those of modern science, find less discordance between the two than is popularly imagined. Of this number is Prof. Charles B. Warring, whose communication we print to-day. He finds that the story of evolution, as now accepted by the most advanced of its adherents, was told consecutively and correctly by Moses. The coincidences which he points out are certainly remarkable.

DEFEATED BY ITS OWN BLUNDERS. The Democratic party of the country has illustrated nothing so successfully during the past twelve months as its capacity for blundering and a perverse instinct for frittering away great opportunities. For twenty years it has done nothing whatever to entitle it to public confidence. Two or three times it has been trusted with a taste of power in some of the States, not because of anything it had done, but simply because its oppenents had gone wrong and been careless and headstrong under bad leadership, and had received from the people deserved rebuke. And yet, so soon as the Democrats gained the least success, they turned to and upset it all by such behavior as drove away the strength and support which brought them victory. They have never profited by any wisdom of their own, but only by the follies of their opponents. The Republicans bave always brought them into power wherever they have gained it, and they themselves have as invariably turned themselves out. So constant has been this process that it almost assumes the character of Providential interposition. Whenever the Republican party became reckless and headstrong through its uninterrupted possession of power, the people have brought the leaders to their senses by the chastisement of defeat, and it must be said that no party was ever so quick to learn the lesson and so ready to apprehend the meaning of defeat as the Republican, while none was ever so ill calculated as the Democratic to bear prosperity and keep upon an even keel before favoring gales. Two years ago, when the leadership of such men as Butler and their infinence in the party and with the Administration had brought disaster to the Republican party, and introduced the Democrats to what seemed to be only a foretaste of larger and more extended political successes, the whole current of public opinion seemed to be running in favor of the Democracy. They had one branch of Congress, and had gained largely in the Senate, and in all the States seemed on the rising tide. One session of Congress has changed all that. Had the Presidential election been held before the Democrats of the present Congress began to show their incompetency and insincerity, they would no doubt have carried it. But the fatality of blundering has been following them from their first moment of triumph till now, when, as it seems to us, their last chance of carrying the country has disappeared.

It is not necessary to enumerate the blunders they have made. Much less space would be required to name the instances in which they have exhibited ordinary sense and prudence. Their whole Congress from the descent of the hungry bordes upon it at the outset, to the final carouse in which it had its ending. was a succession of blunders, almost unrelieved by a wise or politic act. The blundering of the Presidential campaign began with the outbreak in the party organs of a series of wild and inexcusable personal attacks upon the character of their most prominent candi date for the nomination, was followed by the selection of Hendricks for Vice-President. exceedingly severe. Their acceptance would and has been kept up ever since, a condestroy Servian freedom, and reduce Prince stant pattering of mistakes and blun-

wherever and whenever they have undertaken a step in the canvass. The last blundering, and probably the worst in its fatal effects upon the party prospects, was here in New-York in the nomination for Governor. The nomination of Mr. Seymour in the face of his positive refusal was, under the circumstances, as sublime a piece of stupidity as was ever perpetrated by grown men. A convention of blue ribben denkeys at an agricultural fair would have been wiser. The second convention came together in a condition of hopelessness and helplessness, for which there was neither succor nor relief, and if it did not make matters worse it certainly did nothing to improve them. The vital point in the line was abandoned when the State of New-York was given up, as it virtually has been, by the persons who undertook to manage these two conventions and botched them both. A fatal facility for putting its foot in it is the great trouble with the Democracy. The desire for office and for power which seems to be its only actuating motive does not furnish base enough for the managers to work together upon. They are constantly at cross purposes, and constantly upsetting their own plans. The party is as good as defeated in the Presidential race already; and defeated more by its own blundering than anything else. Perhaps the best means to prevent the party from ever carrying a Presidential election, the surest and most efficacious, is to give it one branch of Congress in the middle of a Presidential term. All that the people need is to see it on exhibition, and all that the party needs to effect its own ruin is the opportunity of a brief and partial exercise of power.

From the Democratic literary bureau in this city, directly after the Maine election, a dispatch was sent to papers of that party, claiming large gains in comparison with the vote of 1872. Thereupon the deluded Democratic organs lifted up their voices, and the familiar fraud was heard once more. "Here we have "a majority of the States already, and are "gaining even in Maine!" Since that time the returns have not stimulated the literary bureau to any outburst of enthusiasm, and the Democratic arithmeticians have taken a rest. The Democrats have made gains since 1872, undoubtedly. The difficulty is that, upon close inspection, those gains do not look large enough to be of much use. There is a gain, comparing the nearly complete vote of 444 towns this year with the full vote of September, 1872, the precise magnitude of which appears from the following: Total vote, 1872, 126,-618; Democratic vote, 54,701; percentage of total vote, 43.20. Total vote,

MORE "GAINS" FOR GULLS.

1876, 133,504; Democratic vote, 58,903; percentage of total vote 44.12; Democratic gain .92 per cent-less than one-hundredth of the total vote. Official returns may alter slightly, but probably not materially, this proportion. Now what is such a gain worth? It does not quite carry Maine this year. In fact, if an equal gain were made every four years, the Democrats might get beaten by a very small majority twenty-four years hence, in the election of 1900, and some time during the

next century might hope to carry the State. But what advantage in this century, and particularly in the coming Presidential election, is there in such a gain ?

At the risk of being tiresome, to Democrats, we recur to the fact that there were six States carried by that party in 1872, and 66 electoral votes. A gain of less than 1 per cent in four years, however, would give them more than 6623 electoral votes, for the percentage of the Democratic vote in Virginia was 49.51 and in Delaware 49.19, so that those States, with 14 electoral votes, might be "gained." At this rate, then, Mr. Tilden may hope for 80 electoral votes. But no more. For there was no other State in which the percentage of Democratic vote in 1872 was as much as 48; in New-York it was only 46.77; in Ohio, 46.43; in Indiana, 46.78; and in Connecticut, 47.54. The Democrats may e prepared to get beaten, therefore, not only

this year, but, at the rate of "gain" manifested

in Maine, about sixteen years longer. If they

nominate a good candidate, and have no bad set-backs, they may succeed about 1892 A. D. We do not advise the Republicans to stop work entirely, on the ground that the Maine election has settled the business. For about twelve years they have allowed the Democrats to amuse themselves in calculating percentages of "gain," while the Republicans have done work enough to win. Sensible voters are quite satisfied to have the Democrats make all the "gains," provided some other party wins all the victories. The upshot of the Maine business is just this. There are a very large number of voters in that State whose business keeps them away from home much of the time. There are over 1,600 lumbermen, 3,500 fishermen, and 11,300 sailors, nearly all of the voting age. It is the Democratic custom to expend a "barr'l of money" in getting these voters home, and when they get home at Democratic expease, the Republicans have a knack of converting them by such speeches as Mr. Blaine's, for example. This year, the Democratic barr'l of money was rather larger than usual, and it brought home more men. The Republicans could not convert them all. and the result is a Democratic "gain," the immense significance of which those most fully appreciate who paid their money for nothing.

A BLUNDERING CONVENTION.

The Democrats of Massachusetts seem to do business about as clumsily as the Democrats of New-York-and that is saying a great deal and very little in favor of the Bay State Nominators. It appears that "the Massachusetts Convention adjourned without appointing a committee to inform Mr. Charles Francis Adams of his nomination for Governor. This was not only a blunder in business, but a piece of bad breeding. Mr. Adams is a little cranky and uncertain in his politics, but nobody ever denied that he was a gentleman. Indeed, as is natural in so accomplished a diplomatist, we should be inclined to think him a little particular in punctilio. Moreover, the circumstances of the nomination were peculiar. Mr. Adams was not avowedly a Democrat at all. On the contrary he was understood to be, though a little indistinctly and indefinitely, yet substantially, a Republican. Besides, if he should accept the nomination, the Deniocrats would be the obliged party. Personally, we suppose Mr. Adams has no passion for being Governor of Massachusetts. Politically, it would not be a step up, for he has held much greater and more important offices. All the circumstances considered, he should have been waited upon by a committee, or a committee should have been appointed to inform him of the greatness which had been thrust upon him. Instead of this, he is left to get his information concerning the business from the newspapers, always supposing that he condescends to read them. This is not pretty nor polite at any rate.

There are certain little ways of managing

party business with which Democrats of the old school used to be perfectly familiar. Whether from want of experience, or for some other reason, the present Democratic managers are not so precise and clever as they might year, as above stated, were \$3,216,270, and be. So many of them as are in Massachusetts should at least understand that the Adams family expects a good deal of civility of a kind just bordering on veneration. We shall probably have the present mistake repaired by some sort of hugger-mugger; but the original blunder of the convention will remain of record.

companies having been explained, the Delawere and Hudson should not be neglected. It need not be said, to those who have observed the decline in this stock, that it is generally supposed to be not stronger than the others, New-Jersey Central excepted, but the information given by the company is so meager and so scattered that general suspicion, rather

DELAWARE AND HUDSON.

The condition of the other leading coal

than definite knowledge of weakness, has caused the decline. Becoming conscious that something must be done to secure confidence, the directors have prepared "a state-"ment," which, with palpable consciousness that it will not bear public examination, they propose, it is said, to communicate to stockholders only. Friends of the company who probably do not understand its weakness, however, caused an abstract to be published yesterday, which probably embraces the essential points of the official statement. Sensible stockholders, after scrutinizing it, will certainly conclude that the directors were wise in try-

ing to keep it from public inspection. This Company, during the year ending Dec. 31, 1875, made sales of coal amounting to \$12,034,936, on which the profits were \$3,-216,270. The decline in the price of coal has been from \$5 41, the average combination price for 1875, to \$2 91 per ton, the average realized at the auction sale last month. This is about 46 per cent. A loss of 46 per cent on \$12,034,936, the amount of sales last year, would be a loss of \$5,536,000, and would not only extinguish the profits claimed last year, but leave the company in debt over \$2,300,-000.

The Canal Company, however, has certain other expenses and large obligations, arising from its leases. The canal road is employed almost exclusively in the coal service of the company, and need not be separately considered further than to observe that it is not a source of revenue but of constant expense, when interest on its cost is considered, for the cost is reported as \$4,879,778; the interest on this must be over \$300,000, and the earnings over operating expenses last year were \$280,231. The Albany and Susquehanna and the Rensselaer and Saratoga roads involve the company in heavy burdens, interest at 7 per cent being guaranteed on about \$23,000,000 of stock and bonds, of which, however, part has not yet been issued. The actual cost of these roads in rentals and interest last year was \$1,743,284, and the roads carned above operating expenses only \$1,119,622, leaving a burden of \$623,662 yearly to be borne from the other earnings of the company. This burden does not decrease; in fact it appears that over \$1,000,000 a year for five years has been expended in construction. Also, new first mortgage consolidated 30-year bonds on the Albany and Susquehanna were issued of this matter of education as it is set forth there, date April 1, 1876, the amount guaranteed to contrast the different systems of teaching being stated in the prospectus of July 13 at of our own and other countries, and to find out \$10,000,000, of which \$3,450,000 is to be mortgage bonds to an equal amount." How much of the balance of \$6,550,000 has been children, and can demand it intelligently, there issued does not quite appear, but the prospectus states that "an issue of \$1,500,000 defect in our American schools, taken en masse, inclusive of the bonds now offered (in Lon-'don) has been made," and that the remainder will be used to provide means for further improvements to the leased road. In The Financial Chronicle the amount outstanding in as though his brain were an empty receptacle, plain that the charge for interest and rental

Of the operations of the company in connection with the New-York and Canada road still less definite information is given. It appears that the company has guaranteed \$4,000,000 of mortgage bonds, and that the stock of the road is \$4,000,000 more, and \$5,986,426 had been expended in construction last year. It is reported that over \$1,000,000 has been expended this year, and it is only within this month that the road has been completed to Rouse's Point, and the track opened to trams. The gross earnings of the road last year were only \$92,405, and the excess over operating expenses only \$19,792. What earnings may be realized this year to offset this heavy outlay does not appear, but the directors expect from the net earnings of this line about half of the interest on the bonds, or \$120,000." New roads do not generally begin to pay expenses as soon as they are opened, and large expenses will yet be required in finishing and equipping this road. the entire outlay this year should not exceed the \$1,000,000 reported as having been expended already, besides interest on the debt, the balance on the wrong side of the account for this year would be \$1,120,-000, even if the somewhat inflated expectations of the directors as to its earnings should be realized. Besides, the directors claim that the entire \$4,000,000 of stock is held by the Delaware and Hudson, and that the road has cost \$8,000,000. Somebody evidently has put into it, in that case, about \$4,000,000 more than the bonds have yielded, and as it is not expected to pay more than half the interest on the bonds, the rest of the investment is a dead loss.

must be larger, by at least the interest on

\$1,595,000, than it was in 1875.

The directors do not give us any light in regard to another road in Vermont, the construction of which it is reported that the company has undertaken. They admit, however, a loss on the leased roads "aggregating about '\$1,400,000 for the past three years;" whereas that loss was officially shown to be \$623,662 last year, besides the sums expended in construction, and this, it now appears, must be increased for the present year, first by the interest on \$1,595,000 Albany and Susquehanna bonds just issued, and second by the acknowledged deficit of \$120,000 on bonds of the New-York and Canada, besides the expenditure for its completion. Not including the latter item. supposed to be over \$1,000,000, the rentals alone would exceed for this year \$850,000. Besides these obligations the Canal Company has an outstanding debt of \$15,116,000, according to its last statement, and it is supposed to have increased its obligations in the erection of the expensive building here. Although the report only shows payment of 8823,154 49 m interest last year, the interest

on the debt as it stood at the end of last year was

31,058,120, and this, with interest and rentals

of \$850,000 or more for leased roads, makes

\$1,908,120 which the company must pay each year to escape bankruptcy before the stockholders can get anything.

The actual earnings on the coal business last

canal tolls and miscellaneous profits increase this to \$3,452,200. Deducting from this the rentals and interest as above, it appears that the real net profits, with sales of coal equal to those of last year, and at the prices of last year, are only \$1,544,080. The coal tonnage last year was 2,492,644, so that the actual profits were about 60 cents per ton, and a fall of 65 cents would compel the company to borrow money to pay interest on money already borrowed. As the actual decline is about \$2 50 per ton, it seems probable that the company will have to borrow a large amount. In brief, with actual net profits of \$1,544,080, on the basis of last year's sales, the company has to face a loss of \$5,536,000 in the price of coal. Perhaps a new issue of \$4,000,000 in bonds might bridge over the year-provided the bonds would sell. But it is also possible that they might meet with little more favor than those for \$5,000,000 now offered by New-Jersey Central.

THE SEPTEMBER SCHOOL OPENING. Nearly a whole page of our advertising space,

as will be seen, is daily occupied by announcements of the opening this month of the Fall term of colleges and schools of every kind and grade, medical, military, legal, theological, commercial, classical, scientific, or primary. The parent has but to choose, apparently, in this embarrassment of riches, a guide for his boy or girl. If he thinks friction with other human beings is part of the training needed by the child, reared in the isolation of home, here are plenty of mammoth establishments where he will be left to fight and push his way to success quite as much as in the bigger world outside. Or, if he hold to the theory of individual training, here are numberless clergymen or retired scholars willing to give his boy or girl the benefits of a "refined and Christian home," or experienced graduates of European schools, and ladies of culture who crowd forward anxious to come to his house and give to the pupil the fruits of their wisdom and experience. The ordinary parent is satisfied that he cannot easily make a mistake, and contents himself with slight investigation. His boy or girl is sent to an establishment which he hears is a "good school," or to a teacher who has "brought Jones's boy "on well," and that is the end of it. If the boy brings home bad reports, he concludes at once either that the child is a dunce or incorrigibly lazy, or that the school is a bad one. It does not occur to him that the boy and the school system may each have merit and yet be unsuited to each other.

In short, the first thing we need in this country to insure a better education to our children is that parents themselves be sufficiently educated to choose the right training for their children. The school in which Jones's boy, tough, cheeky, aggressive, proved his superiority in the rough-and-tumble scramble for knowledge may be the one where a languid, timid, apathetic boy would be pushed to the wall, and left there for life, convinced of his hopeless mediocrity. It should, too, have been the work of parents who visited the Exposition during the Summer to look into why and how the American is deficient. retained by trustees to retire outstanding When the fathers and moders know what they want in the education of their is more chance that it will be supplied. The is, as must be apparent from a comparison with others, that the scholar is made to learn by means fair or foul, but he is not made in love with learning. He is crammed with facts, August was given as \$1,595,000. Thus it s which the teacher's duty is to fill, not a sleeping agent which he is to quicken into life. All the marvelous display of pictures, sculpture, machinery, and apparatus of every kind which are used in the object teaching of European and even Asiatic schools are intended solely to rouse the child's latent powers of observation and comparison, to give life and reality to the bare skeletons of facts. Through the whole course of instruction in countries where education is made a science, of which we have but learned the primary rules, the same object is pursued. When the boys in a German gymnasium (a free public school, be it remembered) begin to read a Greek play, a week of preparatory instruction is given, in which the history, construction. &c., of the theater in Greece, its actors and audiences, are shown to the boys by pictures and models and oral explanations. When the young fellow begins to thumb over his old tragedy he knows the men and women of its day, their habits and place in the world-a different knowledge from that of Greek grammar or even poetry, however well beaten into his head.

The great mass of teachers among us are not likely to make their pupils in love with learning, simply because they are not in love with it themselves. They adopt teaching too often as a last resource or a stepping stone to something better. Higher pay, which will command a higher class of educators, may partially serve to set the matter right. Whatever else we economize in this Winter let it not be in the training of the boys and girls. Find a teacher who puts his heart as well as brain into his work and pay him well, and other men will be led to follow his example.

Five conventions at least-three political, one scientific, and one religious-have been held in Saratoga this Summer, to the evident satisfaction of those who convened and to the pleasure and profit of those who entertained. The precedent is a good one to set. Saratoga might have some difficulty in accommodating a national convention, with its large body of delegates and its great army of outsiders, but it is hard to conceive a place which presents greater facilities for bodies of a moderate size which do not draw too large a crowd. For State conventions it is the nonpareil of meeting places. Its location is central, its hotels are numerous, closely grouped together, most of them well managed, and some of them admirably. No other town in the State, at which conventions are wont to meet, has accommodations which can be compared with these. Then it is a bright, cheerful resort, where the people are all gayly dressed, a little too gayly very often, and each botel has its orchestra. The influence of these things on the average politician is not to be despised, For these and other reasons Saratoga may well become our convention town.

Mr. Tilden's gelf-mastery, as shown by his serene disregard for the railing accusations of his adversaries in that tax matter, is not altogether incompre hensible. Tall cliffs, which lift awful forms, are always careless about storms and waves which are rioting down below high-water mark, so long as the eternal sunshine of conscious rectitude is glorifying their summits. It is more difficult to understand how Mr. Tilden can restrain himself from bursting

into a "statement" under the prevoking exculpatory efforts of his friends. But perhaps the world can never fully appreciate those sustaining moral forces which encourage the humblest virtue to endure with fortitude the trials of life. As the gentle Mrs. Smith returned from church with the marks of an inner struggle upon her brow, she meekly remarked to her daughter that when those edions Hankinses filed into the pew in front of her with their new Fall bonnets, if it had not been for the consolations of religion she should have been quite

overcome.

There could be no better evidence of the practical value of THE TRIBUNE'S "Guide to the Exhibition" than the fact that the Press Committee on the Centennial Grounds has printed, as a slip for general distribution, the letter entitled : "The Great Exhibition : How to see it in Three Days." This letter, together with its companion guide to a more particular examination in nine days, will be found in both the sheet and pamphlet Extra, No. 35, of THE TRIBUNE. No guide so complete as the latter has yet been published, and its appearance is already hailed as a public benefit by the increasing crowds who flock to Philadelphia. The large first edition was immediately exhausted, but the supply will not be allowed to fall short of the demand, however great the latter may be. There has been some little difficulty thus far in meeting the Philadelphia demand, but there will, we hope, be none in the future.

PERSONAL.

"Oliver Optic's" daughter was married to Mr. Sol Smith Russell on Wednesday. The Hon. John Purdue, the founder of Purdue University, Indiana, died on Tuesday morning

T. H. Bartlett, the sculptor, is about to sail for France with enough American orders, it is reported, to employ him steadily for nearly two years. Belknap's house in Washington has been pur-

chased by Congressman Gilbert C. Walker for \$30,000. Richard Harrington's house has been sold for \$25,000. Lord Albemarle speaks of dining one day at Lord John Russell's, the invitation being to meet Mr. Beecher Stowe. He says: "We severally did our best to amuse the authoress. 'Depend upon it,' whispered Lady Grey to me after dinner,' we shall all be down in the next book,' so we were. For my own part, I am well satisfied with the figure I out in 'Sunny Memories.'"

In 1836 the pioneers of South Australia set foot upon its soil, and on Dec. 28 in the same year the declaration of the colony as a British province was read by Capt. Hindmarsh, its first Governor, under an old gum-tree en the shores of Hold ast Bay, near Gleneig, now the first port of arrival and the last of departure for the mail steamers which keep up communication with England and the East. The colony now has a population of a quarter of a million.

The last surviving native of Tasmania is dead. It was the Queen, Lidgiwidgi Tancamuni, called dead. It was the Queen, Lingwingt Tancaman, cauca Lalia-Rookh by the white population. Tasuania, or the Island of Van Diemen, which became in 1803 an English colony, had in 1815 a native population of 5,060; in 1847 there were only 45 left, and now the last of the race is dead. Lalia-Rookh had been married five times, and each time to a king. She lived at Hobart Town, in the house of the Government Inspector, and received a small peneton. She was 73 years old, and died of paralysis.

Horace Vernet was once invited to the studi) of a very conceited and bandsome young Milanese painter, who considered himself everything that was brilliant and charming, and whose airs were prodigious. Vernet, who came because he was always ready to give Vernet, who came because he was always ready to give counsel to students, was inexpressibly bored by the Milaneso, who talked of art in the most gushing fashion, and at last, with a stars pose and flourish, concluded thus: "When I have carried the color in my groun into the middle and extreme distance, and united by my superior intimacy with aerial perspective the plains of my composition in complete harmony"—his breath was all but exhaused—" what do you think, professor!" Poor, disguisted Vernet replied, "I think you are the assassin of art!" and hurried out of the studio.

Gibson, the famous sculptor, had a curious faith in mystic numbers, in three and seven especially. J. H. Freeman, in Appletons' Journal, relates a story of this peculiarity told him by Miss Harriet Homner, Gib son's favorite pupil. She flad arranged a journey with him to Switzerland, and they had fixed to meet at the railway station in the morning. Gibson had brought his valise, carpet-bag, and a hat-box. As they were quitting the beggage-room for the ears, Miss Hosmer observed that Galson was forgesting his hat-box. She caught it up to give it to him, when the cover fell off and she perceived it was empty. "You are leaving your hat behind you," said she, "for it is not in your box." "No," he replied, "I did not intend to bring it." "Oh!" responded she, "I did not intend to bring it." "Oh!" responded she, "I suppose you mean to buy a new one, and have brought your case to save purchasing another." "No, I have piently of hate." "Well, then, is the manas of common sense, why do you bring this unnecessary incumbrance it" "Well, you see, Miss Hatty, my value counts one, any earpet-bag makes two, and I bring my hat-box to complete the trio. I always travel with three pieces." his value, carpet-bag, and a hat-box. As they were

A singular accident once happened to the late Mr. Brunel, the celebrated engineer. Mr. Brunel, while performing a conjuring trick for the amusement of some children, allowed a half sovereign to slip into his throat (not his windpipe), where it remained immovable. A surgeon was sent for, who at once pronounced it an impossibility to remove the obstacle by any of the ordinary means. He opened a passage in the gullet, through which Mr. Brouel might be fed, and told his patient that which Mr. Brunel might be fed, and told his patient was a couch must be constructed on which he might be securely fastoned face downward, and then be lifed up, feet uppermost, and brought up suddenly with a jerk on reaching the perpendicular position. Mr. Brunel cutered into the plan with his usual energy, and devised and made a sketch of the machine for the uphelsterer. While it was being made, the patient was kepf quiet, and fed through the aperture. Several days elapsed, and then, on being placed on the couch, and treated in the way intended, the shock caused by the sudden stoppase when tilled up with his head downward, relaxed for an instant the muscles which held the coin, and it fell against his tecth. instant the muse

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 15 .- Earl Dufferin arrived at Victoria from the mainland last evening.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Not a single Democratic journal seems to ave received any news from Maine for several days.

The Sussex (N. J.) Register remarks with what seems needless asperity of Mr. Blue J. Williams that "he actually doesn't know as much as Joel Parker."

Suppose the Republicans of the VIIth Massachusetts District, who do not want Butler, should ask Judge Hoar to run again, wouldn't the Judge think it his duty to accept the proposition! It wouldn't do and harm to try him, any way.

Tired of waiting for the Governor to speak, the Tilden papers are making experiments of their own in explaining that unfortunate income tax business The trouble is no two explanations agree, and none of them cover the case.

Gov. Hayes sent the following reply to Mr. Blaine's dispatch about the victory in Maine: "I re turned home last night, and found here your very graff-

fying dispatch. Your State has done nobly. All honor to her gallant Republicans."

It would win a good many votes for Tilden and Hendricks If the Democrats could manage to squeich a campaign charge as quickly as the Ropublicana do. About 12 hours is the average time a Republican scandal has to live, while a charge against the Democrats lives on indefinitely. People are settling down to the belief that the reason of the different mode of treatment is because on one side the stories can be denied and on the other they cannot.

Mr. John I. Baker is running for Governor of Massachusetts with three parties behind him, each one of which represents at least a dozen voters. He was nominated in the first place by the Prohibitionists, and has been "indersed" by the Woman Suffragists and the Labor Reformers. It is a pretty strong load to carry, but he bears up under it bravely. There is no hope of his election, of course, but if he should happen to be chosen what a squabble there would be among his sup-

The Nation is an Adams man in Massachusetts, and a Hayes man in the rest of the United States. It says: In voting for caudidates in these times, in short, in cases in which the parties are divided by no great lines of policy, and both are beliowing lustily for reform, the only recourse for a reformer who wishes to produce an impression and make managers heed what he says, is to vote for the best men-those who are most likely to re-press the prevailing evil. It is on this ground that we recommend Republicans to vote for Hayes in the Presidential election. On similar ground, and as a protest against the revival of politicians like Butler at such a crisis, and against the kind of politics which Butler rep-resents all over the country, and as an encouragement to conventions of both parties to break out into nominations of the highest class in deflance of 'the machine,' we trust Mr. Adams will receive a heavy Republican vote in Massachusetts."

The more the Democrats hear and read Col. Ingersoli's speeches the madder they become. Here is The Boston Post talking in this fevered monner about him: "As for Ingersoll he may be styled a demon of clo r the other he must be. Allowing for his personal magnetism, which is to be felt only as he is seen on a canvas of prairie size, be is besides simply a shaher and smasher! doubling up his ideas in the shape of fists; expending torrents of vituperation and cascades of abuse; an ego tist who would be sublime if he were not all impudence